THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1874.

Average Daily Circulation Over 120,000 By searly could to that of all the other morning newspapers pris in the lings in language in this city.

subser ption, by mail, 50 cents a month : 66 a year.

Advertising Rates.

The Weekly Sun. THE WELLY SO orbites, it is ex-civily valuable, which y press. To manu-mental the ex-civily valuable, while times who have farms, as stock, seed, or any thing in general de used to sell will said the common recelly market.

A verticement, per line states do use for cuts or displayed type.

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Braines Notes, the pare, per line,

Reading Notes, ath page, per line,

New York, Oct., 1841.

Amusements To-Day. Barnum's Hippodrame—tth av and toth at., at 2 and 8. Rooth's Thentre Maj r Wellington De Boets. Bryant's Opera House - 25t at and 4th as Fith Avenue Thesire Y rand Opera House Bat Creek Lyerum Theatre - Calpara.

Metrepolitan Theatre - Con Can, &c
Olympic Theatre - The Black and Tan
Park Theatre. Park Theatre Gilded Age. Matter.

Tony Paster's Opera House - Great Affice them. Union Square Theatr - Love's Section.

Wallneh's Theater I've Staughtann.

The circulation of The Weekly See is steadily increasing. The regular edition of in dishonor and default, an inquiry into the present week is 72,400 copies.

The Sun an Organ.

Our readers will learn with surprise that THE SUN has become an Administration organ. This has come about in a peculiar manner. It is by having the Admini tration come over to The Sex, instead of THE SEX going over to the Administration, as such changes are often accomplished.

We long ago laid down the proposition we had few or no backers in our whose powerful articles gave vigor to the purse. to east on the future.

nothings and know-nothings at its head, of the world, that little encouragement was afforded to to propose and argue another measure WELL might be induced to favor, and arry nothings in tissue paper. which even Congress might find unobjecdemption of our legal-tender notes, the bond drawing such a rate of interest as free banking, so as to furnish an antidote to the fears of those who held that even

After a year's del ate an I reflection on the last-named propositions, and several years' consideration of the former, we | A striking illustration of the proverbial have now the greater pleasure of seeing injustice of the white man to a subject President GRANT and Secretary Baisrow | race has been furnished within the last planting themselves fairly and squarely year in the British colony of Natal. The upon the precise measures for resumption | name of the colony is doubtless familiar which we have so long and persistently to many from the prominence of Dr. advocated. Gen. GLANT comes to the front | Collesso, its bishop, whose attack on the in his message with a specific recom- orthodox interpretation of the Pentateuch mendation of the repeal of the legal- will not soon be forgotten; but whatever tender act as the first step for a may be our opinion as to the soundness of resumption of specie payment, and of the Eishop's theological views, it is certain free banking afterward. We are willing that all will commend his action in the to overlook his muddled disquisition on case of the so-called Katir rebellion in the economies of the case for the sake of Natal. h s conclusions. His ideas, whether original About the main facts in the case there sound judgment.

of trade, successive years of great crops, and a great accumulation of specie in advance. In a word, we have the sensible, practical suggestions and recommendations of a cieat and vigorous mind of positive convictions, instead of the nambypamby twaddle of his two do-nothing pre

It looks now as though the probable shortness of Mr. Butsrow's term of office might really become a public misfortune But the services of such a man are inval uable while he remains in public life, and when he retires his example will not be lost.

We must repeat therefore that on the fleancial question we are now out and out an Administration organ.

Little Emma in Court.

The Little Emma Mining Association is to be submitted to the legal revision of an English jurisdiction. The London secretary having refused to make an exhibition of the books, an order of court has been issued to produce them for examination How far our national reputation may be elevated by the scrutiny and its develop ments need not be anticipated. Our lagation at St. James is not without recognized claims to notoriety, which are original with the present incumbent. The tuition of draw poker, according to the Pestalozzian system, made easy in twelve lessons, is raised to the rank of a professorship with our present Envoy. It is also more than suspected that the areana of mining mechanism after our most swindling patterns have been introduced by him to the British public. In addition to the lustre shed upon our diplomacy, our Senate chamber may also have added dignity from the share of the retiring Senator of Nevada, Mr. Stewart, in this fraudulent enterorise.

It does not surprise us that our brethren of the United Kingdom are at last in the humor of investigation. After our absorbent vessels have been filled for the last ten years from the resources of British capital, and now while the cap: talist is grasping for his shadows of value the private tricks of our operations is an excusable pursuit of knowledge.

We know of nothing more admirable than the philosophic equanimity of the JOHN BULLS of Leadenhall street under the unmerciful phlebotomy of their transatlantic kindred. We publish our schemes, send out our agents with the tempting letter-press of statement and the seductive column of figures and plausible comment. Mr. Bull puts on his eyegiass, and argued it in full, that the best and | runs over the schedule, writes his name ensiest way of reaching a resumption down for the bonds or shares, and draws of specie payment was by a prospec- his check in a confidence which has no dive repeal of the legal tender not. We inlegiving. No project seems to come we had few or no backers in our of flush money and general case in credit, views, and when Mr. J. S. Pike of Maine, lind ready response from his swelling

Tribune, almost alone advocated the prop- Nor do our experiments upon his creesition with us. Time work on, and nothing | dulity alone flud favor. With mortgage was done to realize it. A spasmodic effort | bonds upon railway grades and liens on at contraction of the legal-tender issue auriferous granite, the hypothecated was substituted by Corgress as a practical guson of the Chincha I-lands and the measure, but it was quickly abandoned | pledged faith of all semblances of govfrom fright at the shadow that it seemed ernment from "Indus to the pole" are nlike honored in draft. Britain's power has We had such a shiftless, shombling ad- been and is less in her armies and fleets ministration of the Treasury Department | than in the far reaches of her capital, which after Mr. Mccullocat left it, with do- holds in its meshes the material interests

Our claims have been the heaviest and anybody to try to arouse them from our lapses of payment in the largest pertheir letherzy and stup dity. Last year, centage of broken promises. The holders however, we thought the time had arrived | wait the majurity of dues, receive the noto take our official financiers in hand on thee of protest with most admirable serenanother tack; and intermitting, for ity of temper, and look about for some the time, our efforts to push the other basket in which to deposit their more active measure of repeal of fingile eggs. They do not fume and the legal-tender act, we proceeded threaten. In nothing is their importurbability of character so manifested as is of an intermediate character, which we their fortitude under such impositions and thought might serve as a stepping stone to losses, from Confederate bonds to Honthe final result, which even such a let- duras Railway serip. The commercial atglone and do-nothing man as Mr. Port- mosphere of London is now full of these

Nor is this true of England only. tionable. This was the plan of a bond re- Through the whole Continent, from the Scholdt to the Fibe, there is the same tiling of engraved evidences of obliwould not unduly hasten the withdrawn! gotions, a shingling of railroad and mining of the notes, but would lead gradually to | certifications of debt, which for actual their absorption, and thus diminish the worth might be used to light a meerdifference in value between them and schaum. The number of representatives specie; and so we should, if slowly, yet of deluded moneyed men, who are now surely, get on the road to resumption. looking into dubious placings of funds in This plan we associated with another for our multiplied borrowings, is without count, and we fear the end is not yet.

It is a matter of rejoicing, then, to every the bond redemption we proposed would citizen who would see our national and endanger our supply of the circulating individual credit honored abroad, that some of the dark corners of reckless We urged these propositions over and and unprincipled speculation are to be over again, in every guise, until we almost opened out to the view. Whatever graw weary of repetition. But we had the may be the revelation, fall whenever satisfaction of finding the Committee on | and upon whomsoever the odium of dis-Finance in the Senate on our side before | closure in the high or low of our politics the last session was half over; and before or finance, let the history of Little it finally closed, we saw almost a majority | Emma be brought out into the broad of the Senate come to our support on day bight of exhibition to the English and a direct vote.

Bishop Colenso's Noble Action.

or derived, are not the less sound from would seem to be no dispute. In 1849 the being Lunglingly presented. But Secre- | Hindi tribe of Kallrs, under their chief, tary Betstow's expositions and recom- LANGALUBALELE, came into Natal from the mendations have nothing to be desired. sujoining country of the Zulus. They His ideas are clear and his expression of were received by the colonists, and perthem vigorous and refreshing. It is a mitted to settle on a pertion of the base of subject of rejoicing that the Treasury has the Drakenberg, a chain of mountains got out of the control of clods, and is at forming the northwestern frontier of last presided over by a man of ideas and Natal. Years passed on, and all went well failure. Such great evils does it produce, until the return of hundreds of Kufirs Mr. Butstow not only prenounces in from the diamond fields of the Datch col- pressed in proclaiming the fact to the favor of an active policy, but warmly ony of Transvaal, bringing with them country and the world, we commends the repeal of the legal-tender guns, which they had received in partial and without qualification. act and the establishment of a system of reward for their hard work in the pits free banking, thus far following in the But the possession of firearms by the Is the conclusion to be logically carried track of the President. But he goes native African tribes had been strictly forfurther, and urges the necessity of preper- bidden by a police regulation of Natul, suffrage is a dead failure right under the ing for the operation of these measures by and when it was found difficult to enforce a redemption of the greenbacks in a such a provision, the Colonial Government | the living presence of the national reprebond bearing such a rate of interest as ordered the registration of the guns. will attract investors without operating | LANGALIBALELE, in behalf of his people, to actively reduce their volume; and that refused to obey this order, paid no attenno detail may be wanting to conform his | tion to the summons of the authorities to

interference with the movements of the Kafirs, three of the colonial volunteers were killed.

This is the whole of what was distorted into a rebellion and denominated a truitor. ous conspiracy in order to justify or pailiate the terrible punishment which was meted out by the vindictive settlers. The Hlubi tribe, numbering 10,000, and another tribe of 5,000, were outlawed. The colonists raised an armed force, and attacked and entirely dispersed the two tribes. More than 200 were killed, and 2,000 women and children were led into captivity. Their lands were confiscated, their cattle and property of all kinds, even to clothing and household utensils, were selzed and carried off by the Government forces. On Dec. 31, 1873, and the following day, the volunteers burned down thousands of the Hlubi huts and destroyed large stores of grain. The chief, LANGALIBALELE, Was tried and convicted by a mockery of justice. He was sentenced to transportation for life, while his seven sons and nearly two hundred others of his tribe were sen-

tenced to imprisonment for various terms. Bishop Colenso was present at the trial, and endeavored to aid the cause of LANGA-LIBALELE. He saw, he tells us, that his fellow man was being unjustly condemned in a tumult of popular excitement and frenzy, and he deemed himself called upon at all cost as an Englishman, no less than as a minister of religion, to protest against the injustice. But his efforts were in vain at the time. Although the British Government decided that the conviction was clearly illegal, and ordered the Illabi chief's release, the instructions of the home government were pigeonholed, and he was transported. Bishop Colenso, however, not long since arrived in England, baving come from Natal expressly to draw attention to the case; and it is now certain that LANGALIBALELE will be released and some effort made to atone to the scattered remnants of his people for the cruel treatment they received for

Brigandage in Missouri and Kansas.

ment.

The account which we have published of the raid and robbery of the train of the Denver Pacific Pailway is but a repeated outrage, and without doubt by the same gang of outlaws. The Younger brothers, before, during and since the war. have been a terror to the whole border of the two States. They were of the most daring of the QUANTRELL band, and from maccessible bidings sallied out to murder and rob with a reckless scorn of all danger.

With the return of order and quiet there has been no intermission of their rapine. Stage coaches in Arkansas, railway trains in Missouri and Kansas, cattle merchants with funds from sales of their herds, farmers with currency for their wheat, bay been waylaid and murdered or stripped of their money, and left only with their lives, But a few months ago, in the populous city of Lexington, Missouri, and in sight of five bundred people, they rifled a victim. quietly mounted their horses, and rode away without any attempt at arrest or

The lair of these desperate miscreants is in the wild mountain passes near Monaghan Springs, St. Clair county, Missouri, They might be environed and starved out, but over \$100,000 of these vouchers were issued to they could elude search for months in the the memoers of the Legislature and its employed by the memoers of the Legislature and the m windings of ravines and the elefts of the playees for one session of sixty days, one half of rocks. Nearly two years ago a detective which were fraudulent. Good and bad now force was detailed to hunt them down. with local support from the population. One of the brothers was said to have been killed, but two certainly of the police force died in the abortive attempt to arrest ure, investigation will show that there is a spe-

How many secret murders have been committed since their last public demonstration, how much robbery has swelled their gains can never be known, but their | dent GRANT allow such friends of his as HARbusiness is to prey upon property and their | mingron or Shappers to be disturbed for any insatiable appetite is for blood. In all crimes they might think proper to engage in. the direful records of crime there are no travel on its great thoroughfares without | robbery by carpet-bag and negro officials the peril of a revolver at his forehead and a gripe at his purse. We have been astonished that the whole Western frontier has not been in posse comitatus, to chase down and shoot these desperadoes, whose sanguinary career demands no forms of trial as preliminaries to justice. There should be an end to these periodic saliies of maprotect person and property, let it make requisition upon the Government at Washington for bayonets, better employed in hunting bandits than in suppressing free

Universal Suffrage Repudiated by

Grant and his Friends. The report of Senator Morenta and his colleagues on a new Government for the District of Columbia, for which President GRANT warmly thanks them in his message, is a most significant commentary on universal suffrage without distinction of color, race, or previous condition of servitude. After a brief trial of it at Washington, the committee report unanimously in favor of condemning and discarding it altogether. They pronounce the theory and practice of universal suffrage at the capital a total failure. There is, they say, no remedy but to exclude both blacks and whites from the ballot box and from any share in the government at all.

We can at any rate admire the unique boldness of this decision. This open condemuation of the basis on which all the old slaveholding States have had their citizenship reconstructed is, in every sense most astonishing. At the very espital of the nation it is openly announced by some of our most eminent statesmen, with the zealous assent of the President himself, that negro suffrage is a conspicuous as they tell us, that no hesitation is excountry and the world, without reserve

So far so good; but what is to follow? out in all its consequences? If universal very nose of the Federal Government, in hone of his predesess; about the balance | tion, and in the shirmish arising from their | the southern states, ander every diad- | of they but

vantage, still to be compelled to stagger along under their difficult load? Gen. GRANT and the advocates of his Administration have raised this question

themselves, and it is for them to answer it.

Gov. CHAMBERLAIN has an excellent opportunity to put his loud professions of reform into practice. There is an institution in South Carolina known as the Bank of the State, which for a long time has been in the bands of his political friends. It is held by the public and by CHAMBERLAIN that the State is liable for the bills of this bank, and that if any of ite assets should be wasted the defleiency must be made good from the public treasury. There have been four different receivers appointed to take charge of this bank, and it is said that each of the first paying out the entire fund, while it is likewise believed that the present receiver, a carpetbarger named C. C. PUFFER, obtained, immediately after his appointment, an order from the late Judge GRAHAM for the whole of his commissions, amounting to \$30,000 or more. It s also ramored that \$60,000 of the funds of the bank were used to elect Chamberlain and other candidates for State offices on the Grant third-term ticket. The Charleston News and Courier says that just before the late election \$60,000 in bills of the Bank of the State were taken out of the bank chest and either sold. lypothecated, or loaned out, and that the belief s they were used for election purposes. The bill are now supposed to be worth from sixty openly asserted that the remaining assets of the bank have been lent on worthless security. Now, if Gov. CHAMBERLAIN is really desirous of reform, let him use his official powers to get at the truth about these accusations, and if they are true let him bring the guilty to justice

No doubt there will be great distress in the coal mining regions of Pennsylvania this winter among the unemployed miners, who will number, it is estimated, not less than 10,000 persons, the most of whom are but ill prepared Unfortunately the leaders to whom they look for advice are acting injudiciously. It would be very unjust to hold the miners as a body re-sponsible for the nets of violence which have disgraced some parts of the anthracite regions; daring to abandon so paternal a govern- | but so long as their recognized chiefs deny that disorder exists, in the face of conclusive evidence to the contrary, the public will naturally suspect that they are endeavoring to shield the rioters. The Miners' Union in Pennsylvania is a well-organized and powerful body, and it is able to do even more than the civil authorities to expose and punish the unlawful acts of desperadoes. If they should enter vigorously into this work, they would command the respect of all whose good opinion is worth having, gain the sympathy of the whole public for their destitute members in their approaching hour of trial, and relieve a large and industrious class of working men from the stigma cast upon them by the

It is asserted, and there is good reason for believing it, that there are persons very have heavy pecuniary interests dependent upon KELLOGG usurpation. One of the most important acts of the spurious State Government was ancient heatherism. Dr. Dr. per here incidentthe passage of what is known as the Funding bill, by which a great number of false and fraudof the State. The bonds fraudulently issued to | ple of communism, each member throwing into \$1,30,00, were funded under the provisions of islana to pay. The New Orleans Buildin says that a Ring is now engaged in buying up legislative vouchers of 18.1 at 2% cents on the dollar, to be used for funding purposes. It is said that sell alike at from 2% to 3 cents on the dollar; and if they can be made valid by funding, what a big speculation the operators will make. It can also be taken for granted, that when our President is strongly set on carrying any measulation of some sort connected with it.

ties at Washington. Of course. Would Presi-

A subscriber in Louisians sends us a copy of peers to these men in outlawry and the Republican, printed in Natchiteches, in that State, batted of their race; and yet they are of the date of Nov. II. Raif a column is decoted to permitted to ravage the country without original matter and holf a column to news; the rest or impediment and almost with perfect impunity. The national army garrisons Guand papers in the interior of Louisians are filled State capitals and guards Southern polls. but a citizen of the United States cannot has been broughs upon the people through merciles

OBITUARY.

A Grent Benefactor Gone.

Ezra Cornell died yesterday in Ithaca, He was born in Westchester county, Jan. 11. 1807. His parents were Quakers, and Ezra, when a lad, assisted his father in his work as a potter. In 1828, after receiving a limited education, he aprauding; and if the State is powerless to peared in Ithaca and found embloyment in a machine shop at exceedingly low wages. In 1842 he became interested with Prof. Morse in | Hebrew and Christian scriptures, but also for telegraphic enterprises. He suggested the use and took an active part in pushing through immoney, and having faith in the ultimate universal use of the telegraph he invested largely in | idolatry. That he was regarded by his contemstock and reaped a large fortune. In 1863 Mr. Cornell Served the State in the Assembly, and the two following years in the Senate. That part of his life which has brought him most trominently before the public is lis connection with the university which bears his name. On July 2, 1802, Congress passed an act granting public lands to the several States and Territories which might provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts. Under this act 30,000 acres for each of its Senators and Representatives in Congress were appropriated to every State, and, under this provision, the share of the State of New York was in land scrip representing 290,000 acres. In 1835 the Legislature transferred the entire proceeds of the land grant to the Cornell University upon its compliance with certain conditions, of which the most important were that Ezra Cornell should give to the institution \$500,000, and that provision should be made for the education, free of all charge for thitton, of one student from each Assembly district of the State. Mr. Cornell fulled the requirements of the charter, and made an additional gift of over 200 acres of land, with buildings, as a farm to be attached to the College of Agriculture, and of the Jewett Collection in Geology and Paleontology—a collection which had cost him \$10,000; and he has given since that time other gifts to the anount of \$30,000.

Britery in the Canadian Parlianent. Cornell served the State in the Assembly, and

Bribery in the Canadian Perliament.

Our renders are aware that Mr. McKellar having been repeatedly slandered by the Conservative quartette of Ontario, at last turned round upon the most persistent insect of the swarm, and made a number of distinct accusations against one of them, Mr. Rykert. These are now being investigated by a Parliamentary Committee, and it has been clearly shown that Mr. Rykert on repeated occasions accepted considerable sums of money in connection with private bill legislation. There can be no doubt that the custom of thus accepting fees for professional service on drawing bills, subsequently to be passed in Parliament, is too much like bribery; but it has been done so often that it is bard to make one person alone responsible for what ofters have done. However, it now appears that Mr. Rykert has gone much beyond this, and has taken from the Great Western Railway Company a sum of \$1,000, which has every appearance of being the direct price paid him for chanzing his views. The Southern Candad Railway Company and the Great Western Railway Company were, a year or two ago, urging conflicting bils, and Mr. Rykert was in favor From the Montreal Herald. sentatives, with all the restraining and conservative influences of the entire national Administration, what is to be said of it in South Carolina and in Louisiana, and every plan to ours, he recommends our method of supplying any deficiency of coin when the time comes for it to be wanted, by nestinating the necessary leans to four she is and thus he discards the inabeling nesting the predocated abstract the colors was sent to cheek the migrature of his predocated abstract the landscape of the distinct of the definition of the session hereceived a thousand dollars. For that thousand dollars, and wholly unbalanced condition, without one single modifying or redeeming circumstance? With the Secretary of the Canada Western Raiway volunteers was sent to cheek the migrature of the predocated at thousand dollars. For that thousand dollars no reasonate condition, without one single modifying or redeeming circumstance? With the Secretary of the Canada Western Raiway volunteers was sent to cheek the migrature of the distribution of the session hereceived a thousand dollars. For that thousand dollars no reasonate condition, without one single modifying or redeeming circumstance? With the Secretary of the Canada Western Raiway that that company had paid cut another \$2,000, which was given to the Tdegraph newspaper reasonates and the administration of the session hereceived a thousand dollars no reasonate condition, without one single modifying or redeeming circumstance? With the Secretary of the Canada Western Raisonates at the end of the session hereceived a thousand dollars. For that thousand dollars no reasonates are the second three conditions.

SOME NEW BOOKS. The Conflict of Religion and Science.

Dr. JOHN W. DRAPER'S History of the Conflict between Religion and Science (D. Appleton & Co.), is a sort of summary of his previous literary productions. He has brought togethe within a comparatively few pages a mass of incl dents in the social, religious and intellectual career of the human race, for the past two thou sand years, and marshalled them with the pur pose of showing how science has always been in conflict with religion, how she has gradually gained ground, and now has a prospect of uit! nate victory. The work displays the same in dustrious research and wealth of information the same intellectual vigor, and the same bold ness of opinion which mark the previous pro ductions of its author, and will perhaps awaken

even a wider and more profound interest. Although Dr. Draper does not furnish us with a formal definition of his terms, it would appear from his language that he understands by religion all kinds of belief and practices which claim a divine revelation as their basis, and of tuese he takes the Roman Catholic Church as the characteristic type-while by science he means the achievements of the human intellect, dealing with the facts and phenomens of nature. Thus he speaks, in the preface, of a "great and rapidly increasing departure from the public religious faith, and declares that the history of science is " the narrative of the conflict of two contending powers, the expansive force of the human intelt on one side, and the compression arising from traditionary fatth and human interests or the other." That is to say, it is the contest thority and liberty, which he has undertaken to lescribe, as it has manifested itself in comparatively modern times.

The first chapter of the book discusses the religious condition of Greece four centuries before the birth of Christ, and explains how the ampaigns and conquests of Alexander the Great completed the destruction of the old mythologies. The Greek philosophers and poets had already discredited the time-honored tradi tions of the gods and goddesses of Olympus, and their supposed control of human affairs; and when Eastern learning, brought from Porsia and India by Alexander and his generals, cast its light upon them, they faded entirely away In the city of Alexandria, the Macedonian hero and his successors gathered together the literary treasures of the age, and formed that great library which for centuries was a fountain of instruction to all Europe. Aristotle, the proceptor of Alexander's youth, who owed to his pupil's liberality the means of writing his great work of Natural History : the philosophers Plato and Zeno; the mathematicians Conon, Archi-medes, and Eratosthenes, and the astronomer Ptolemy-all received in Alexandria, either in person or through their disciples, welcome and patronage, and from thence, as a centre, diffused their ideas throughout the civilized world. The important part which the Alexreckless acts of vicious and hot-headed persons. development of Caristianity was one of the results of the commanding position the city thus acquired; so that the religion of modern E no less than its science, is indebted to Alexander

The second chapter describes the mauner in ally points out a fact to which sufficient preminence is not always given by historians. The and I. Raifroad swindle, amounting to over | The widows and orphans, the poor, the sick and 1,30,60, were funded under the provisions of the disabled drew on this fund for their support; this bill, and made a debt for the people of Lou- and it is easy to see, without resorting to miraculous aid, how such an attractive feature would win over the multitude. When Constantine be came a Christian, he did not take under his proction a feeble sect, but simply called to his century before, Tertullian had been able to say to the Roman magistrates, "Our origin is but knowledges-cities, fortresses, islands, prov inces, the assemblies of the people, the wards of Rome, the palace, the senate, the public places, and especially the armies. We have left you body, only grown still greater, that Constantine found himself called upon to deal with; and he So the prosecution of the safe burglary wisely decided that it was better to concillate it c aspirators is to be abandoned by the authori- than, as his predecessor had done, to persecute it. At the same time he dest allegiance of his pagan subjects, and therefore sought to compose out of the two elements a new religion which should satisfy both parties. The result, according to Dr. Draper, was a comsubstantially preserved in the Greek and Roman Catholic churches to the present day.

The third and fourth chapters describe the rise and triumph of Mohammedanism, which Dr. Draper calls the first, or Southern Reforma-tion, as he calls the movement led by Luther the second, or Northern Reformation. The paganization of Christianity under Constantine and his successors had occasioned many forms of dissent, one of which the Nestorian was extremely popular in Asia. Nestorius had denied that the Virgin Mary was the mother of God, and for that heresy was deposed from the bishopric of Antioch and sent into exile. His followers, undeterred by his fate, went on spreading his doctrines, and one of them, a monk in the convent at Bozrah, became the instructor of Mohammed. This fact accounts not only for the knowledge displayed in the Koran of the the bitter hostility of Mohammed to those abuses of poles instead of pipes, as originally intended, of Christianity which the Nestorians chiefly opposed. Thus he always calls Jesus the Son of portant lines. By these operations he made | Mary, and never the Son of God, and denounces Martolatry and image worship of all kinds as poraries not as anti-Christian, but simply as a heretical Christian, is proved by passages in Dante, and by the testimony of pictures of the period, in which he is classed with Arius and other corruptors of the true faith. With Nestorianism, too, Mohammed had imbibed the principles of the Aristotelian philosophy, and the result was that his disciples festered and protected science at a time when Christendom Saracens and the spread of learning under their sway is extremely valuable and deserves careful study. How they overran Asia and Africa and nearly all Europe is well known, but it is not tained the size and shape of the earth, established astronomical observatories, invented algebra, collected and translated the old Greek mathematical and astronomical works, organized a public school system, and introduced great improvements in agriculture and manu-In his sixth and seventh chapters Dr. Draper

powerful empire, science advanced to the attack of orthodox Christianity. Averroes, an Arab physician, following Aristotle, who got the idea from India, revived the doctrine that human and, at the death of the body, are reabsorbed pains to mention so frequently, and to defend so much at length, that it may reasonably be inferred to be a part of his personal belief. Through Spain and Sicily Averroism spread into Europe, and called forth the bloodiest measures of repression from the Inquisition. Again, astronomers had learned not only that the earth was not a flat plain but a globe, but that, instead of being the centre of the universe, it was but an insignificant speck in the vast realm of space. This truth, likewise, the church attempted to suppress, and Dr. Draper recounts with great fulness the successive steps of the contest, and the final triumph of science, though Giordano Bruno was burnt at the stake for advocating

Bruno was burnt at the stake for advocating her cause, and Galileo only escaped the same fate by timely recantation.

The remainder of the volume deals with matters more immediately within the experience of the present generation. As might be expected, the conflict of science with religion on the question of the age of the world and the antiquity of creation occupies a conspicuous place.

San Augustin Affacked by the Cuban Patriots.

HAVANA. Dec. 8.—A large force of insurgents attacked the village of San Augustin in the Holean District, on the night of the 23d old. After a fight repulsed by the Bring from the local was unarrepulsed, and he was unique the bring from the local was unarrepulsed by the Bring from the local was unarrepulsed. Advertisely, and he was unarrepulsed by the Bring from the local was unarrepulsed by the Bring from the local was unarrepulsed. Advertised by the Bring from the local was unarrepulsed by the Bring from the local was unarrepulsed. Advertised by the Bring from the local was unarrepulsed by the Bring from the local was unarrepulsed by the Bring from the local was unarrepulsed. Advertised by the Bring from the local was unarrepulsed by the Bring from the local was unarrepulsed by the Bring from the local was unarrepulsed. Advertised to filth the conflict of the 23d old. After a fight without assistance, it is such that the local was unarrepulsed by the Bring from the local was unarrepulsed. Advertised to filth the local was unarrepulsed by the Bring from the local was unarrepulsed. Advertised to filth was unarrepulsed by the Bring from the local was unarrepulsed by the Bring from the local was unarrepulsed. Advertised to filth was unarrepulsed by the Bring from the local was unarrepulsed. Advertised to filth was unarrepulsed to filth was unarrepulsed by the Bring from the local was unarrepulsed. Advertised

The authenticity of the Pentateuch also comes

up for discussion, and the usual objections to it are stated with much force. Next, the growing endency of men to believe in the government of the universe by law instead of by arbitrary caprice is adverted to, and the doctrine of evolution maintained as against that of instantaneous creation. And, finally, the respective claims of science and religion are compared with regard to the benefits they have conferred on the human race, Dr. Draper's view being that to be credited to science and not to religion. A chapter is given to the present quarrel between Bismarck and the papacy, and another and concluding one to a great religious crisis which the author sees impending, with the prospect of further triumphs by science.

This meagre sketch does not by any means do justice to the book. It should be read through carefully in order to judge of its merits That it will well repay perusal we have no hesttation in affirming. As a mere grouping of hisorical facts and repository of anecdotes it has fascinating interest, and the author's use of the materials he has gathered, though it may not satisfy, will none the less charm the reader. Its great defect is one which is inseparable from its plan and purpose. Dr. Draper is a disbeliever in revealed religion and an admirer of the achievements of the human intellect. He other. Hence his book is one sided, and, in spite of his efforts to be impartial, it fails to present the cause of religion fairly. A person who derived his ideas from it alone would imagine that the Church not only had done nothing to benefit humanity, but had always been its deadly foe, and that science had been an angel of light seeking to lead men on to happiness. Thus, in the eleventh chapter, a doleful picture is painted of the degraded condition of the mass of the people of Europe in the d rk ages, and a correspondingly bright one of their present physical comforts and conventences, the former being attributed to the repression of the Church, and the latter to the beneficent ministrations of science; but nothing at an e-rifer epoch over the barbarians who came under its sway, and the immense moral improvement of the human race which it has wrought wherever it has penetrated, even in imperfect and corrupt forms. Indeed, the moral aspect of the case seems to be left by Dr. Draper out of view altogether, while he takes account only of its material features.

Dr. Draper, too, it seems to us, is guilty of an inconsistency, from his point of view, in setting up science as the opponent of religion at all. He denies the divine origin of religion, not in terms indeed, but by the very fact of his irreverent and audacious arraignment of her as the cause of so much mischief in the world. We cannot for a moment suppose that a believer in Christianity would take the pains he has taken to show its worthlesancer. But if religion be chiefs, and blankets. By and by his fancy was arrest not of divine but of human invention, then it at the tight of a new-tyle hat. It was just exactly and occupies the same ground as science. Both are productions of human ingenuity, and both, therefore, are equally scientific in their nature. In depreciating religion, the feebleness of human son is no less demonstrated than its strength is shown by eulogizing science. Dr. minds at the expense of another, and his condemnation of religion results in a condemnation

of human reason at the same time.

Nor is it true, as Dr. Druper begins by asuming, that "a divine revelation is necessarily intolerant of contradiction, must repudiate all that arising from the intellectual development of man;" that "faith is in its nature unchangeable, stationary." The facts of history show the outrary of this, and Dr. Draper himself cites any of them. One of his boasts is, that science has compelled religion to yield up many of her cherished dogmas and change her views of important natural phenomens. This, plainly, is proof of clasticity, and not of rigidity. If a beief in the inspiration of the Bible could survive, for example, the overthrow of the account f the creation of the world in Genesis, by the discoveries of geologists, that belief, at least, is not unchangeable and stationary. In point of fact, any one who will observe the teachings of the modern pulpit will observe a great and a Religion moves with the movement of the world, and there are no more limits to her progress than there are to those of science.

Nevertheless, in spite of its defects, we repeat that the book is able and interesting, and we expect it will have a wide circulation. We do not fear that it will injure the cause of religion any more than the thousands of similar attacks which have already been made upon it. It will, of course, provoke discussion and perhaps anathemas, but the result cannot fail to be the con-firmation of all faith that rests on a solid foundation. If, in the process, errors are sifted out and destroyed, so much the better. All truth is barmonious, and true science is no more in conflict with true religion, than one branch of science is at war with another branch.

Idealism Revived-Is Matter Indestructible ? To the Editor of The Nun

SIR: Among the 130,000 daily buyers of THE SUN there must be many who are interested in the new philosophy, which is now en-gaged in an irrepressible conflict with the effets scientific theories and religious dogmas of twenty years ago.

Dr. Martineau, in a recent address in London on Religion as affected by Modern Materialism. gave his club mates, Huxley, Spencer, and Tyndail, some wholesome ideal food for their digestion. He says: "The alleged division of forces (gravity, heat, &c.) considered over and lorces (gravity, heat, &c.) considered over and above the phenomena is absolutely without ground; each of them, as apart from any other, has a purely ideal existence, without the slightest claim to objective reality. The differentiations are only in the effects; the casual power is not observed, but thought, and that thought is the same from instant to instant and from field to field, and this sameness cancels plurality from force, and reduces the story of their transmigration into a scientific mythology." Again he says: "The atomic hypothesis is a thing not known, but created, while God is not created, but known."

migration into a scientific mythology." Again he says: "The atomic hypothesis is a thing not known, but created, while God is not created, but known."

Here we have the basis of a philosophy far more enlightened and more consistent with exact experimental science than the material metamorphoses and mechanical equivalents of Spencer and Tyndall. God, thought, feeling are the absolute reality which we know. Modes of force, and even atoms of mater, are only created forms, and being creations, they must be subject to annihilation. We know that gravity, electricity, heat, &c., are correlates, and therefore are, as specific modes of force, withought matter indestructible, as observed by the balance, only because we thought gravity persistent. But if gravity becomes motion in a failing weight, and that motion becomes heat, then that gravity is no longer gravity, but heat; and being itself destructible, it cannot prove the indestructivity of matter. We measure gravity, not by the balance, but by the gravity of the atmosphere pressing on a bound of water will move that water into avacuum, with a velocity say of 40 feet per second. Now decompose that water into gas and that same pressure of gravity weighed by the balance gives the gas forty times this velocity. If it be said: "Let the entire mass of gas and mass of water be each moved in a body, and their velocity will be alike." The regist is: "Is a more condition, an even second conditions changes the result, then our proof of the indestructibility of matter. We have been moved in a body, and their velocity will be alike." The regist is: "Is a more condition, an even second conditions changes the result. Then our proof of the indestructibility of matter. We are proved the same and that same proved the same at a more actives the gas forty times this velocity. If it is not gravity at all, but is a mere condition, an evanise end to prove the well and the condition of the proves of the prov What evidence have we then that the pound of gas is quantitatively the same matter that sas previously observed by us as water. Will ome scientist who "discerns in matter the nomine and potency of every form of life" inform your readers?

TENAFLY, N. J., Dec. 9, 1874.

SUNBEAMS.

-The two gold mines at Littleton, N. H. are both operated, and are doing well. -One of the most promising members of

the senior class in the Yale Divinity School is totally -Wherein is the difference between

Marshal Serrano and U. S. Grant? One finds it difficult -F. M. Stone of Waltham, Mass., ought to become famous. He put on the invitations to his

silver wedding the words "No presents received -The Arab chiefs of Algeria have subscribed 200,000 frames for a jewelled decoration for the tomb of Louis Napoleon, to show thair devotion to his

Mass., three hundred and forty words were given out to be spelled. The only one spelt correctly by all was

-A Texas man who died the other day left "the sum of five thousand dollars as a fund to defend persons who kill Southern railroad bagga -The advertisement of a Western stone

cutter reads: "Those who buy tombelones from as look with pride and satisfaction upon the graves of -The Sucz Capal, according to the Lo. vant Herald, is prospering. During September ninety-two vessels passed through, paying \$351,200 for tolls, and during the first ten days of October the receipts

amounted to \$134,000. -The escape of a man in Tole le from death by an accident is set down as "an I tervention of Providence;" but it would not seem to have been a discriminating Providence, because the man was a grunken loafer, and the very next day whipped up wife simost fatally.

-A correspondent of a Cincinnati paper degree of interest a Circleville telegram in the Circle nati press of to-day, reporting me in a dying condition last evening. Judging solely from my own knowled, of the matter, I hereby certify that I do not believe the report to be true." -A clergyman recommends submer sion

instead of cremation. He says that funeral steamer, might be used to carry the bodies out to sea, and they might be sunk beyond the reach of desceration, while they could do no possible harm to the living. It miss. perhaps be difficult for some of the Wester always to find an available ocean nandy in which t throw their deceased friends. -A plain-spoken preacher delivered the

following from his deck: "I would announce to the congregation that, robably by mistake, there was left at the meeting house his morning a small cotton unbrella, much damaged by time and wear, and of an announced to the case of the ca very I rge black slik umbreila of great beauty. 1 ders of this sort, my brethren, are getting a hitle tog

-An Arizona paper says: "Last Satur day a young Indian, one of the funcions dressed of his tribe, came to town with the wages of a week's work in his pocket, and sought out the different at res to not some article that would add to his the appearance. He examined many styles and colors of scarfs, handkerhe wanted-a hat with a feather and bird in it, ite bought it eagerly, and went off happy in the possession

-A history of Charles de Rudio, a lieu tenant of the regular army and now stationed at Sa Martin, Ga., is given by the Attakapas Sentine the plot of 1858 to assassinate Napo con. Condens. After five years of penal servitude he escaped t the close of the rebellion he was made a licutenartiz the regular army. In St. Martin the Sentinel declares

-Some of the granges in Georgia have resolved to reduce the wages of laborers from one h dred dollars to eighty dollars a year, besides board. The Georgia Colored Colonization Convention protests, and has passed resolutions in which the condition of the Georgia negroes is described as very uncomfortable. According to this showing the whites of that State are determined to resist the equal enjoyment of publi necessities and conveniences, education in the publischools is generally denied, unmolested voting is rare negroes are not represented in the juries by which they are tried, and, finally, there is no prospect of anything better. The Convention regards the lowering of wages as a crowning oppression, and threatens that the

negroes will leave the State in a body. -John D. Lee, the Mormon who is accused of being the leader in the Mountain Meadow massacre, was born in Randolph county, Ill., sixty-wo years ago. At twenty-four years of age he joined th Mormons, and bought some property at Nauvoo. He went with his brethren to Missouri, and in 1818left with the first party that settled in Utah. He hashad wives since the law against it was proposed in ail of his property. Twenty-four children depend of him, the oldest being sixteen.

-The unpleasant sensation of being shor at was more than the nerves of Patrick Harrington could bear. He was askep in San Francisco which he room mate, James Paddock, came in raving drunk. was very dark, and because Harrington was slowing getting up to light the gas, Paddock fired toward the bed with a revolver. Harrington knew that the fire bullets to come, and a change in position after each flash was his only chance. He dared not protest, or shout for help, because a noise would disclose his location. The drunkard kept on dring, sending a billed in each instance where the artful dodger had just left until the revolver was empty. Harrington was not hit but nervous prostration followed his terribly excelled experience, and he came very near dying.

-An army officer relates this queer in cident: "Corporal John Smith, with four mea, were employed recently on detail duty a few miles from l Sill, Indian Territory. They were surrounded by a bedred Comanches with hostile intentions. The soil took to the only available shelter, an old haft to water where in an uncomfortable position they managed to protect their bodies and keep the Indians at a distance for the day and night. The next morning, saffers want of food and water, something energetic t done. Corporal Smith tote off a piece of h shirt and wrote on it a note describing their situal

-The other morning a nice young "

prisoned in a brack cell about four fe-he had been innuired for twelve year-Ben Butler's Head Level at Last,

From the Boston Post.

Gen. Butler to-day rebuked a leading member of the Appropriations Committee by suggesting in reply to a motion to proceed to business, that the House should wait until the intentions of Mr. Dana of The New York SUN were made known. Although the suggestion was made in a low tone of voice it reached the gulleries, where it was received with slight applause.

San Augustin Attacked by the Cuban Patriots.
HAVANA, Dec. 8.—A large force of insurgents given for his imprisonment in the filthy was unsafe for him to be at large, who would have been appropriate boy the State to port. Handwork has been sent to the stand and